North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 87. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852. PRICE, Drs. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE Hamburg Brig *SOLIDE*, Captain BEYER, will be dispatched about the 1st of April. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British Bark *DUKE OF RICHMOND*, 470 Tons, Captain BARCLAY, has three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH& Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *London* under the firm of DIROM & Co., at *Bombay*, in the *East Indies*, under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., in *China* under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *China* Houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned, ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE, DANIEL POTTER, and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by, or to the said respective Houses will be paid and received.

The business of the *London* House will for the future be carried on by the undersigned CHARLES HENRY GRAY alone, under the firm of GRAY & Co., by whom all debts due by and to the firm of DIROM & Co. will be paid and received.

Liverpool, 21st November, 1851.

Signed, ROBERT DIROM.
" WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER.
" CHARLES HENRY GRAY.
" THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY.
" WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE.
" DANIEL POTTER.
" CHARLES RYDER.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies, against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai.

AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY WINE.

NOW ON SALE: About Nineteen Dozens of COCKBURN'S Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in 1, 2, and 3 doz. Cases to suit purchasers, apply on board of the *DUKE OF RICHMOND.*

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE OLD SHERRY, *a* Drs. 8 per dozen. PALE BRANDY, *a* Drs. 5, 6, 7, & 8, per dozen. From the Stores of Messrs. YEARSLEY and Co., Liverpool.

W. R. ADAMSON.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company*, at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.

A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.

Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.

A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT*, AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles, Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

20th February, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY and Consignees of the British Bark *DUKE OF RICHMOND*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew of that vessel while in port.

Shanghai, 11th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *MANGOSTEEN*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her Crew.

Shanghai, 17th February, 1852.

W. E. AYER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI;
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT) IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "VICTORIA HOTEL."

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

IN THE PRESS,
AND
WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK,
REMARKS
ON
RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD
MAN, "BARBARIAN,"
SHOWING
THAT THE CHINESE DO NOT CALL EUROPEANS BARBARIANS,
CONTRADICTED!
WITH
REMARKS BY A CORRESPONDENT;
AND
STRICTURES BY A LEARNED SINOLOGUE.

Price, 25 cents each Pamphlet.

MARKET PRICES.—CURRENT RATES.

Shanhai, 26th March, 1852.

Fresh Beef, ...16-lb. per Dollar, 16-lb. to Shipping.
.... Mutton, ...12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do. ....
.... Veal, ...12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do. ....
.... Pork, ...12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do. ....
Fowls, ...95 to 100 cash per Shanghai Catty.
Ducks, ... 100 cash .... do. .. do. ....
Geese, ... Drs. 1 to 1.25 each.
Pigeons, ...100 cash each.
Fresh Fish, ... 60 to 90 cash per Catty.
Salt Fish, ... 80 to 100 cash .. do.
Fresh Eggs, ... 6 cash each.
Vegetables, assorted, ...10 to 28 cash per Catty.
Fruits, assorted, ...50 to 85 cash .. do. ..
Yams, ... 28 cash .. do. ..
Walnuts, ... 80 cash .. do. ..
Dates, best, ... 220 cash .. do. ..
Chinese Hams, best, ... 18 cents .. do.

Rates of Exchange per Shanghai Dollar 1,500 good copper cash, and 1,520 common do.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Can you inform me whether the Church Tower has been let to our enterprising Theatrical Corps; whether it is to be converted into a signal station for the Steamers that *are to run* on the coast; or whether some of our scientific Residents have fixed upon the situation for a new fashioned Electrometer! One of the above purposes will doubtless explain the cause of the extraordinary erection that has astonished the understanding of the more sober Christians of Shanghae.—Yours truly,

OBSERVER.

Shanghae, 26th March, 1852.

OUR correspondent OBSERVER need not be "startled from his propriety" by the erection of a flag-staff on the top of the Church-tower; since it is not designed for the purposes to which he alludes unless the term "*New* fashioned Electrometer" can by a change of words be supposed to imply at *old* fashioned Lightning Conductor—which is the object intended to be carried out, by connecting a metallic wire with the staff in question and carrying it down the outside of the Church-tower into *terra firma.* We hope sometimes, indeed, to see the flag that has "braved a thousand years" unfurled upon the staff upon grand occasions, but may it long continue to be the Flag of Peace—nor again require to be raised as the menacing emblem of horrid war. Could the Church-tower be used as a beacon for Ships and Steamers at Sea, it would be a very useful purpose to achieve, and we regret its inland position, and want of loftiness, preclude that object being attained.

CAPTAIN WATERMAN.—The latest intelligence we have obtained by the *Herald*, from California of the 28th December, is, that the Jury found Captain Waterman *guilty* on the charge of cruel punishment of a man named Tons Mili *alias* John Smith. The sentence had not been ascertained when Captain Potter left.

WE learn from the *China Mail* of March 4th, that the *Sphinx* had returned to Hongkong. Captain Shadwell had succeeded in delivering his communication within the walls of the Royal city of Shoof. Subsequently the officers were entertained by the Regent; and were allowed to roam over the island wherever they pleased, and always met with the greatest civility from the inhabitants. Dr. Bettelheim reports that his position has been much improved since H. M. Str. *Reynard's* visit in 1850. We will give further particulars in our next.

There was another fire at Canton yesterday morning, commencing at about two o'clock, and ending with day-light. Upwards of two hundred shops, in the locality known as the *Ty-ho-kee*, about a mile west of the factories (further up the river) were totally consumed. The wind was fortunately from the eastward, or the consequences might have been more serious.—*Friend of China, March 3.*

The Opium Clipper *Lanrick*, under the efficient command of White, made the passage from Calcutta to this Port (Bombay) in sixteen days. We believe this is the quickest passage on record.—*Telegraph and Courier, December 23.*

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been very beautiful, with the exception of Sunday and more partially of Wednesday, during which rain fell to a small extent. Although the average temperature of the week has slightly exceeded the average of the last three years, the progress of vegetation seems fully a fortnight behind what it was last year.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

March.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
19	F.	30.28	30.22	30.18	51.5	52.5	N.N.W.	N.	0.00	0.16
20	S.	30.17	30.26	30.06	58.5	56.	S.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
21	S.	29.98	30.14	29.88	51.5	52.	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
22	M.	30.28	30.13	30.13	52.	52.6	N.	S.E. to N.W.	0.15	0.31
23	Tu.	30.15	30.19	30.04	62.	56.5	N. to N.N.W.	N.E. to N.	0.00	0.09
24	W.	30.10	30.24	29.98	57.	54.	N.E. to S.E.	N.	0.00	0.04
25	Th.	29.85	30.14	29.[illegible]	53.	51.5	S.S.E. to N.W.	N.W.	0.03	0.08
Shanghae, 26th March, 1852.				Mean	55.0	53.5		Total	0.18	0.70

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, March 27, 1852.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Dec. 24.	Sydney,	......Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	....Jan. 18.	New Zealand,	..Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Jan. 18.	Amoy,	.......Feb. 28.
Madras,	......Jan. 14.	Hongkong,	....Mar. 7.
Singapore,	....Feb. 3.	Ningpo,	.......Mar. 20.
Penang,	.......Feb. 5.	New York,	.....Dec. 8.
Batavia,	.......Jan. 27.	San Francisco,	Dec. 28.
Manila,	.......Jan. 26.	Sdwich. Islands,	——

We have been favoured with a file of papers brought over by the barque *Palmetto*, Captain Potter, whereby we have received dates from San Francisco, to the 28th December last. The trial of Captain Waterman came off on the 17th and 3 following days; we have not got the earlier part of the trial, but the following extract will show the result, (Dec. 21.)

"The testimony here closed, and the argument to the jury was commenced by Mr. Austin for the defence.

Space will not permit us to give even an abstract of the arguments of counsel. Mr. Austen was followed by Mr. Barber for the prosecution; he by Mr. McLane for the defence, and the argument was closed by Mr. Benham, U. S. Attorney. The general ground of argument of the defence was, that, the ship was in such a mutinous condition as to justify the act charged, if it were committed. During the argument for the defence, Mr. McLane raised the point, that the whole proceedings were void, from the fact that although the indictment averred that the defendant had been arrested in this district, within the jurisdiction of this Court, no proof had been introduced to establish this fact. The Court informed the jury that they had intended to proceed immediately with their charge, but that the point raised by Mr. McLean demanded further consideration. In the present opinion of the Court the error was a fatal one, and the whole proceedings abortive. The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock on Monday morning."

We beg to thank the Editors of the *Bombay Gazette*, for their handsome Almanac for 1852. It is admirably got up and possesses a great amount of most useful information upon Indian affairs—and we hope the sale will amply repay the great labour and attention bestowed upon its compilation.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Tuesday, March 23.—This being the third day of the Chinese second moon is the birth-day of *Wan chang*, the Chinese god of literature. From very ancient times this god has been worshipped with great reverence by the literati of China. Last night a large bullock was killed at the Confucian Temple within the city, and about day break this morning it was offered to this god by quite an assemblage of professed men of letters accompanied with ceremonies and prostrations, but of no unusual character. One of the titles of this god is *Te keuen*, the Imperial prince, and his birth-day is celebrated as quite an event all over China, and is the only god, Confucius excepted, to which, it is said, animals are really *sacrificed*.

Wednesday, March 24.—The Chinese continue to keep up their lantern sports. Every night during the past seven days long processions have paraded the streets of the city within and without the walls, bearing all sorts of lanterns made and painted in the most fantastic manner. The principal attraction in the processions for the past few nights has been a globular lamp of immense size, well lighted up within and made to revolve on an axis with marked precision. This lamp is manufactured out of bamboo and therefore although quite large, is nevertheless light and easily managed. These processions are accompanied by a deafening din of gongs, cymbals, drums, &c.

On Wednesday Evening our Amateurs gave their third series of entertainments of the present season, at the New Theatre Royal. The New Drop Scene of the Bay of Naples adorned the proscenium, and is very effective. The previous one of the Port of Leghorn, is transferred to decorate the walls of the Theatre, and as it is contemplated to paint a series of Italian Scenery, in due time the whole Theatre will be embellished by a variety of cosmoramic views, which will add much to its beauty.

The pieces selected for the Evening were *The Review, or the Wags of Windsor*; and *The Rendezvous*. Besides which a company of excellent Jugglers, amused the visitors with a very good display of surprising feats of sleight of hand. The whole went off with much *éclat*, the characters were well sustained, and admirably dressed; the Scenery as usual very good and the Music first rate—the pieces chosen did not call for any display of vocal talent; nevertheless all appeared well entertained, and the general opinion seemed to be that the efforts of the evening had produced a decided *hit*.

The attendance was numerous, but we were sorry to perceive there was not so large an assemblage of the *beau sexe*, as usually graces these popular entertainments.

Friday, March 26.—This being the 6th of the Chinese second moon a bullock is offered up to the great sage Confucius. Confucianism may be said to be the State of Religion of China, as the Emperor, and his Court, and all the Mandarins of the Empire, Civil and Military, turn out to do homage, to what they call the *Shing jin* or the Holy-man. At Shanghae the scholars in the city and the vicinity also proceed to the Confucian Temple to unite in worship before the great Tablet. No idols or images are used in this worship. The ox sacrificed is offered up with great ceremony and sometimes with apparent solemnity, by the deluded devotees.

Pope, in his Temple of Fame, says,—
"Superior and alone Confucius stood,
Who taught that useful science—to be good."

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

My dear Mr. Editor,—Were you ever *so silly* as to contemplate a journey into the interior of China? If you have never engaged in *une telle sotte entreprise*, your correspondent will now detail to you the manner in which *you may do* such a thing, should you ever desire to see a little of the inside of China *for yourself*, and not depend altogether upon travellers, for your information. Travellers in China, you know, must, in the first place, *shave* a wide space bare between the eye-brows,—otherwise their *individuality* (which the phrenologists you are aware place right between there) might be discovered, and the travellers' journey be thereby suddenly *arrested*. After the shaving operation is over (which, by the way is a much pleasanter one that that of *being shaved*) you must put on a large pair of native spectacles, the glasses of which, (if you will allow me to call crystal glass) must not be smaller than the foot of a wineglass. The extrdordinary size of the glasses through which things are seen, may account for the wonderful size of objects sometimes represented; so that all due allowance should be made by the wearer. But the head-dress is not complete till you fasten on a *tail*,—to your hair, if you already have enough to connect one thereto, or to your *cap*, if you have not. Put by your beard and whiskers till your return; and send the front half of your head of hair to keep them company. Haul on your feet a pair of white bags, made of cotton longcloth by your tailor; and over them a pair of Chinese shoes with soles of woollen felt about an inch thick; then a pair of leggin's, about half way between the knee-breeches of the last century and the india-rubber ones of the present day, tied with tapes about half way between the knee and ankle. You will then be ready for the long blue silk gown, reaching below the knee; and over this you can take a black silk cape, reaching to the hips. But before the last-named garment you must not omit (as I have done here) a close black velvet collar, resembling somewhat the false collars and bosoms worn at home. If you please, you can take a literary graduate's silk cap; and over this, if the weather be cold enough, and the color of your hair have any affinity thereto, a red-and-black serge bonnet, which the Chinese call a *fung-teu*, or *wind-head*: this will keep some of the wind from your head at night, as well as during the day; and is nearly as useful as what the sailors call a "*sou'-wester*." Thus attired, you are ready for a trip into the interior. Now, if you desire to take any rest on the way, you must have your bed also *à la Chinoise*—that is, just no bed at all—as we say in Ireland: but only two quilts and one mat. Come on with me to the west gate: select your boat to your liking; one thirty feet long and six feet wide, with a mat covering, will afford you shelter from the wind, and enable you to spread your mat crosswise; and thus afford room for your companions in travel.

Should your boat be lying high and dry in the bed of the canal, you can spread out your mat and quilt, and after seeking protection and blessing from the eye that never sleeps, betake yourself to rest. If the night be cold and damp, take care to have a good blanket in addition to your quilts; and then, though the wind whistle under and through your mat boat-covering, you may enjoy comfortable repose. About midnight, in all probability, you will find your boatmen getting under weigh; and proceeding in a south-westerly direction upon the canal called the *See-mung-tá-dong* toward the bridge called *Húng-djaw* 虹橋 or *Rainbow bridge*, a distance of about twelve *lee*, or four miles, from Shanghai. From here you can take the course toward *Tshih-paw-dong* 七寶塘, the canal passing by the town called *Tshih-paw*, or *Seven Pearls*. This place contains, it is said, about 20,000 inhabitants, engaged mainly in the grain business, and lies about southwest from Shanghai, distant 36 *lee*. In this neighborhood the canals are not much over fifty feet wide; and though at ebb tide they have but a few inches of water, yet they will float a Chinese boat of forty or fifty feet long by six or eight broad, because of their flat-bottom build. Here, you will, in all probability, have to make the first public exhibition of your skill in using chopsticks,—for breakfast-time will have arrived, and, should you publicly display a knife and fork, even though it were to cut a Virginia ham, you would at once be known to be an *e jin* 夷人 or *barbarian*, and your crew would convey you back to Shanghai in disgust,—unless you should remove their nausea by means of "Mexican ointment," triturated into *circles*, and adorned with *pillars* and the venerable name of *Carolus* standing out as plainly as *North-China Herald* does at the head of your journal. Despatching your bowl of rice and cup of tea, you will be at leisure to cast an eye around over the neighborhood. You will perceive that the lands, down to the very water's edge, are covered with wheat and a hardy winter bean, closely resembling the more tender and delicate kidney-bean of the gardens of your fatherland. Much as you have heard of the poverty of the Chinese, you will here and there see that many families have even a superabundance of food. What are those immense ricks in the distance, resembling the hayricks of our English farms? you would at once inquire: and the reply would be,—it is *rice*, which has thus been housed under a heavy thatch of its own straw during the winter, and which the comparatively independent owner hoards up, that he may obtain a better price for it at a later period.

The next thing likely to strike your attention hereabouts is the immense number of *boats laden with rice and wheat straw*, pressed tightly and thatched above; twenty or thirty feet long, six or eight feet high, and about the same in breadth, proceeding along toward *Sung-keang-foo* or Shanghai, and to be used in those populous cities as fuel by the poor. Thousands of boat-loads of this cheap fuel, which is sold in the cities at 200 cash (about 13 cents) per load of 133 lbs., are annually consumed in each city.

The immense *flocks* of domestic *ducks*, sometimes numbering hundreds, driven along the margin of almost every stream, in search of their morning meal of small land-crabs and little fish, will be to you an interesting sight. You will be delighted to see the industry with which the owner paddles his little skiff after them, until they are satiated from the stream, and then drives them home,—where possibly the *old lady* of the house has been making a calculation somewhat like that made by the mother of *Chow-yuen*, as related in the travels of the Emperor *Ching-tih* in this same province of *Keang-nan*. I will give you the substance of the story from the learned translation of a member of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca.

The Chinese Emperor *Ching-tih*, in the course of his rambles in the province of *Keang-nan*, came in disguise to the cabin of *Chow-yuen's* mother,—and both mother and son were greatly at a loss how to provide a supper for the travelling gentleman and his companion, until the cackling of the only hen about the house suggested to the honest l[illegible] the means of providing a meal for [illegible] unexpected guests.

"This will do," cries Chow-yuen, "you can take the hen, and the boil it for them."

"That might do," replies the mother, "but I have set my mind on making a wife to you out of that hen."

"What do you say mother, I suppose you want her to fill my bed with eggs."

"No, indeed," replied the old woman, "this hen will bring forth so many chickens, which I will sell when they have become large, and buy a pig; when the pig is large I will sell it and buy a calf; when the calf is large I will sell it, and the money will enable me to secure your marriage. Is it not plain that *that* event will be based on *this* hen?"

"I fear mother," replies the son, laughing, "that it is of no use to talk in that way, for it is doubtful whether my life would last through all these changes. However, I don't want to be married, so you can take the fowl and cook it for our guests. Another day we may, perhaps, experience the benefit of their assistance. The ancients have said—'act kindly, and not niggardly.'—Don't hesitate or doubt, but quickly boil the hen, for I am afraid that we prolong the hunger of our guests."

Pardon, my dear Mr. Editor, this episode, and allow me to call your attention away from *Chow-yuen's* fowl to those boats loaded with *black* birds, called fishing *cormorants*. Upon the gunwales of their boats they stand, stiff and stately as marines upon the war-ship's deck; and hang upon the voice that bids them plunge into the deep; and wage exterminating war upon the finny tribes. They seize their prey, and handing o'er their victims to their lord, receive the *fry* in payment of their toils. The men who train the birds grow fat; the birds who do the work grow lean; and yet they look not much unlike the buzzards round the butchers' stalls in western lands.

Your fears may be excited lest your boat run, here and there, upon a fence of *snags* running completely across the river, but she glides smoothly over them all, and you find she has not even sprung a leak. Upon examination you will find that the fence is made of supple bamboo, stuck so closely together into the mud at the bottom of the river that the fish cannot get through, but are conducted by various windings and narrow tracks until they are safely within an enclosure, from which escape is impossible. Here the dipnet is let down for their reception, and the silly fish become a ready prey to Chinese trickery.

Wait, Mr. Editor, till next week, and you shall be *conducted* further into the interior, by your correspondent,

O. P. Q.

The following paper is from the pen of Mr. P. P. Thoms, formerly engaged in carrying the late Dr. Morrison's Dictionary through the press at Macao, and now carrying on the printing business at Warwick-square, London. As it has been sent to us, we willingly give it insertion. It should not, however, be inferred from this that we coincide with the writer in the opinion therein expressed. Indeed, we believe his paper has only to be read, by any one at all acquainted with Chinese affairs, to be rejected.

All those, with whom we have had the opportunity of conversing, agree in declaring the terms in question to be opprobrious, and used by the Chinese only with the view to heap insult on the foreigners with whom they have any negociations. We are happy, however, to have it in our power, to lay before our readers, in addition to the remarks of a correspondent, the sentiments of an experienced sinologue on the subject, which we think will prove a sufficient answer to the somewhat assuming observations of the writer.

A Correspondent observes to us—

"It is passing strange that a gentleman who had been in China and had studied the Chinese language, should have published such a pamphlet. The word "*man*" when applied to foreigners colloquially or in writing is a most insulting epithet, it is also in daily use as an opprobrious term for a rude Chinaman. It is defined in the Imperial Thesaurus as the name of 'the Southern barbarians,' the 蠻夷 mân î. Originally they may have employed it merely to designate foreigners to the South of what then constituted the Middle Kingdom, and with much the same meaning as the Greeks and Romans when they spoke of Barbarians. But from high antiquity it has been applied to indicate a low degree of civilization and was so employed by Mencius, and to the present day is never used except reproachfully.

"Barbarian" is rather a mild rendering of the word, even Savages are sometimes designated by the word "*man*" in combination. As regards the phrase 'red-haired devil' it requires to be observed that, it is so obviously a term of supreme scorn,—their vocabulary though rich in vituperative and abusive epithets, has nothing more contemptuous than that."

Remarks on rendering the Chinese word Man, "Barbarian," showing that the Chinese do not call Europeans Barbarians.

During the year 1836 there appeared a pamphlet entitled "The Present Position and Prospects of our Trade with China," also "A Letter addressed to Lord Palmerston." For the object of this paper, I make two extracts. First, from the Author of the Present Position, &c., I extract as follows:—"This truculent, vain-glorious people (the Chinese) have been pleased to consider all other inhabitants of the earth (as already intimated) as Barbarians,—destitute of all pretensions to civil, political, or moral excellence. They will not permit themselves to be polluted by these 'barbarians' intermingling with them,—except to such an extent and in such a manner as affords them opportunity for extracting from them a greater revenue by means of the most unblushing extortion"!

Second, from "A Letter addressed to Lord Palmerston," in which, after recommending hostile proceedings, the author says, "There shall be a discontinuance of all those insulting expressions, implying national superiority, in which the Chinese have indulged so largely, and which," he mentions, "the Chinese use in the most offensive and insulting sense, and with no object but the deeply-rooted one of persuading themselves that all foreigners are beings morally degraded and inferior to the Chinese, nor are we reasonably to expect better treatment so long as the impression is allowed to remain." On alluding to the word *Man*, which he renders "Barbarian," he says, "can any one who reads this," (the passage alluded to,) "doubt the gross insult which is conveyed in the constant repetition of this word. I therefore maintain that it would have the greatest moral effect, were the discontinuance of this and other insulting expressions made imperative in all future negociations with the Chinese. I feel confident that insisting on this point would greatly facilitate all ulterior arrangements, and this is my reason for placing it foremost among our grounds of complaint."

In the Monthly Magazine of the above date, I made some rather severe remarks on those two works, and endeavoured very clearly to disabuse the public mind, that the Chinese did not mean any offence in using the word *Man*, when addressing us Europeans as foreigners. I did hope that I should hear no more of "Barbarian-Eye," as applied to the representative of our Government at Canton, or that the Chinese continued to denounce us as "Barbarians." I have since occasionally seen the latter word used in some of the documents that appear in the daily papers; and recently in *a private* communication from China.

As it is of importance that we should stand well with the Chinese, which we never shall do until we communicate intelligibly, I have been led to consult the Chinese Imperial Dictionary, (the only authority worth noticing) to see what is the precise meaning of the word *Man*, which has been the cause of so much heart-burning, and if possible to show beyond all doubt, that all those translators have most egregiously erred, who have rendered it Barbarian.

Having neither ambition nor spleen to be gratified, I have thought proper to render the following extracts from the *Tsze-teen*, Chinese Imperial Dictionary, with the annexed remarks, that the Savans of Canton may admit or refuse my rendering, with the deductions I have drawn.

The following is rendered from Kang-he's Tsze-teen or Dictionary.

蠻 Man, is formed of Sze, *silk*, divided, between which is the word Yen, *words*, and Chung, *an insect*, beneath. As far as the formation of the character is concerned, there is nothing in its component parts of an offensive or derogatory nature. The character is not composed of Keuen, *a dog*, New, *an ox*, or Noo, *a slave*, or other roots of their language, which might be construed as derogatory or insulting in its meaning, if applied to mankind generally.

The Imperial Dictionary, on giving its pronunciation, quotes from the work *Yuh-peen*, and says, that it is a Nan-e ming, "a name for the Southern Foreigners." This also is the rendering given in Dr. Morrison's Dictionary. Canton being on the south of China, and no offence being taken by Europeans at the use of the word *E*, "foreigner," when thus applied, the phrase Nan-e is admitted to be a proper term for Southern Foreigners; consequently, the character *Man*, the word under consideration, of itself expresses what is understood by the two words Nan-e, i. e., Southern Foreigners. This being the primary meaning of the word *Man*, as regards foreigners, where is to be found the derogatory, haughty, and insulting language of the Chinese, when they use that word to indicate the foreigners who carry on commerce at Canton, that being the south of China, and which for nearly 200 years has been their chief residence? Thus far we have discovered nothing in the formation of the character, nor in its primary meaning of Southern Foreigners, that should have induced any student, however young, to have attached to it the opprobrious signification of "Barbarian."

The second example given in the Imperial Dictionary is taken from the work entitled, *Yu-kung*, which doubtless refers back to the period of the Chinese Deluge, when Shing Yu, that is, the divine Yu, handed up to his monarch a map of the country, after the waters of the Deluge had subsided, when we have the phrase *San pih le Man*, that is, "300 miles (beyond the influence of the then government) the people were denominated *Man*," i. e., the people of the south. This is farther explained by a glossary, thus, "As regards our written medium, (the southern foreigners who bordered on China,) they could not be governed by the established laws,"—probably they spoke a different language. Even in this example, with the assistance of the glossary, which fixes the early use of the character, we discover nothing offensive. These southern people may have had laws and customs very dissimilar to the Chinese, consequently the laws were inapplicable—the passage gives us no reason to think that these southern people were in a state of barbarism.

The third example, quoting from the work *Chow-le-hea-kwan Tsze-ma*, a work of the Chow dynasty, reads thus, "The territory that is distant 500 le, or miles, beyond the influence of the government, is called *Man-ke*." *Ke* implies territory, that is southern territory. It is further said that *Man* also means *Me*, which signifies "To bind, or lead, as with a halter;" and that *Me ke*, signifies "to be bound by correct principles."

The fourth example, quoting from the work *Pan-koo Tung-too Foo*, has the following sentence, *Wei-suy pih man*, which would seem to imply that the outward sashes or trimmings of a carriage were called *Pih man* "a hundred *Man*."

The fifth example, quoting from a work of the Tang dynasty, which published a history of the *Nan-man*, or "southern foreigners," it is said, that *Pih-man*, "White foreigners," had ten family names while the *Woo-man*, "black foreigners, had only five family names;" Further, that the phrase *Meen-man*, "Cotton man, implied the sound of a bird;" and that in the *Ta-ya* section of the *She-king*, by Coufucius, *Meen-man*, was the name of, or indicated, a yellow bird. Again, when repeated, as *Man-man*, it was the name of a bird.

The sixth example, quoting from the work *Shan-hae*, "Hill and sea classic," it is said, that on the mountain *Tsung-woo*, there was a bird resembling a duck which had only one eye and one wing, and which was able to fly, called *Man-man*. *Man* is also the name of a river, mentioned in the history of the *Chen-kwo*, by Confucius, which states *Peen-shwuy Che-ke moo*, that at Peen-shwuy was the tomb of Che-ke; and that afterwards, the name of the river Peen-shwuy was changed to *Man-shwuy*, southern river. *Man* is also applied to thunder, thus five peals of thunder are called *Man-luy*. It is also a surname, i. e., one of the hundred family names from which the present Chinese have descended; so that speaking generally, one hundredth part of the inhabitants of all China are named *Man*, the very word that so greatly offends us Europeans, viz. "Barbarian." Can there be anything more absurd, that that this character should have so offensive a meaning! After the preceding examples, there being only three more, the character ceases to be pronounced *Man*, and is read *Min*; consequently, for the purpose of seeing where it supported the European rendering of the word "Barbarian," we can trace it no further in the Imperial Dictionary.

However limited may be the idea given by the uneducated to the word *Man*, it is apparent that no one of the above examples, rendered from that learned work, implies that it signifies Barbarian. It therefore appears evident that those who attached to it that offensive meaning committed a very great error, which led to serious misunderstanding between Lord Napier and the Chinese Government, for in his official documents he bitterly complains of their applying to him so insulting an epithet as "Barbarian Eye."

It may be worth while to see if any clue can be obtained for the invariable use of the character *Man*, by the officers of the Chinese Government, which they apply to the Foreigners trading at Canton, regardless of the nation to which they belong. By referring to the writings of Confucius, we find at that early period they had foreigners bordering on each division of their empire, and who were subdivided among themselves into separate states or kingdoms, not much unlike what exists at present at Canton, people of different nations. Although, when occasion required, the Chinese would specify the particular one of these four divisions of foreigners, having adopted a general term for each, which the Chinese would understand; and so we find it to be the case; for they speak thus of four classes of foreigners that bordered on their country, viz. the E foreigners, who bordered on the east; the Teih, on the north; Keang, on the west; and Man, on the south. Here we discover the signification of the word *Man* by its position on the compass; which terms are synonimous to our expression of eastern, northern, western, and southern foreigners. But it is important here to remark, that while the preceding four terms indicate the four points of the compass, they must be considered only as terms for its four *territorial* points; for the four points of the astronomical compass, are always expressed by Tung, east; Pih, north; Se, west; and Nan, south. We here discover that the Chinese have two modes of expressing the points of the compass, one *territorial*, and the other *astronomical*. Had the Chinese adopted the character *Nan*, (the astronomical name for the south, which every body understands as implying South, instead of *Man*, (terms that are synonimous) the complaint of *Chinese insolence*, would never have had existence. If this be a correct conclusion, it must be admitted that we have been *unjustly upbraiding the Chinese with arrogance*, in consequence of our ignorance of their language!

It may not here be improper to remark, that at the time the above general terms were adopted, China had no foreigners, generally speaking, dwelling on the borders of their country. For at the time when Confucius wrote, no foreigners, as we understand the term, visited China. The various people thus situated, had gone out from their then little kingdom, and squatted on territory beyond the limits of their then government, who acquired habits and views different from what may be termed pure Chinese. And this is what Soo-tung-poo, in the Four Books, intends to convey, when he says, "The good rules of the government were of no avail, as regards governing the *E* and *Teih* people, for these people having neither a sovereign or nobles, they are all equal *like the brutes*. The ancient Sovereigns knowing this ruled them without fixed laws." But since the above was penned, all these people have been added to the Chinese empire, and therefore are no longer foreigners.

The people denominated *Man*, occupied the country which now forms the province of Kwang-tung, in which Canton is situated; being a hardy people, they were the last that submitted to the Imperial sway. From this it is clearly shewn, that the four terms, whether good or bad in their signification, were in the first place applied to their own offspring, and not to foreigners, as we understand that term; and whether the one or the other term was used, there was no offence intended, but were mere terms for people not immediately subject to their government, dwelling on the four cardinal points of the compass.

The governor of the province, on which these foreigners border, (for China in her present magnitude, has now, as of old, her foreigners) on issuing new regulations, can only do so by using one or the other of the four territorial terms already mentioned. But, as in the case at Canton, if addressing the one or the other of the foreign nations that visit that port, he ceases to use the word *Man*, and particularizes them as, The Company, Kung-pan-ya; English, Yin-ke-le; French, Fa-lan-se; Bengal, Pan-ga-la, &c. Now is not the whole of this phraseology what we ourselves make use of, when we speak of the people of the east, north, west, and south? but when desirous of being more particular, we specify them by name.

Assuming that I have discovered the precise import of the word *Man*, when used in their official documents, and that it conveys no insult, we turn to consider those issued by the Viceroy, and the other officers of their government, as transmitted by Lord Napier. One would conjecture, from the repetition of the words "Barbarian-Eye," meaning Lord Napier, and "Barbarian Merchants," that it was the rendering of some tyro, who, struck with the novelty of the expressions, had attempted fidelity in the rendering, not foreseeing that it would call forth feelings of indignation. But when we consider that these documents were translated by Dr. Morrison and Mr. Gutzlaff, one is inclined to question, whether the fault of such rendering is wholly theirs. Up to the time of Lord Napier, although hundreds of such documents must have been received by the servants of the East India Company, no complaint is made about the use of the offensive term "Barbarian Merchant;" while in other repects, these documents are respectful and elegant. Notwithstanding, in document No. 8, of "The Correspondence relating to China, presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1840," issued by the government of Canton, the offensive terms of Barbarian Eye, and Barbarian Merchant occur, in no very long document, *no less than twenty-two times!* One is naturally led to suppose that Dr. Morrison in the use of these terms must have been acting under authority, and not in compliance with his usual judgment; for on the death of Lord Napier, who knew nothing of the Chinese language, although the terms are occasionally found, they are not so frequently used.

The term *Man jin*, "Barbarian," and that of *Hung mow kwei*, "Red hair devil," have often been addressed by the Chinese to the writer, when speaking of Europeans; but as it was unaccompanied with any thing like contempt, either by gesture or pronunciation, no notice was taken of it. A Mr. B. once objected to the expression Hung maou kwei, to which I replied,—"*Red* is beautiful to the Chinese; they extol the peach-flower, because of its form and delicate red colour; all the fronts of their houses are red: then there is the vermilion pencil. If red be thus beautiful, can their designating Europeans red-haired people imply insult! With regard to the word *Kwei*, which is the only thing that can be said to be objectionable in the phrase,—there is no occasion for us to take it in its most offensive signification, that of Devil, it being a general term for Spirits, whether good or evil, and is equivalent to our word spirit. From that time to this I have heard nothing as to the implied insult.

With regard to the author of the pamphlet addressed to Lord Palmerston, notwithstanding the false position that he chooses, I am really indebted to him, if my conclusions are correct as to the import of the word *Man*, that it simply implies "southern people;" for his citation relating to Soo-tung-poo, led me to ascertain who were meant by the *E* and *Teih* people. Finding that they were situated on the East and North of China, it caused me to look for the Chinese terms for those of the West and South: these I found to be *Keang* and *Man*, as stated above.

There does seem a great deal of culpability in the Gentlemen who have lived so long in China, and who have had frequent intercourse with the Hong Merchants, and other competent persons of the government, in not endeavouring to arrive at an explanation of those terms, that have excited among them for years so much unnecessary choler.

P. P. THOMS.

12, Warwick-square,
Dec. 1851.

Strictures on Mr. P. P. Thoms' remarks on rendering the Chinese word 蠻 *man, "Barbarian."*

In discussing philological questions, nothing is more easy than to translate the word under discussion according to your own views, and then bring forward such translation as a proof that the word in question has that meaning. The question is, what is the meaning of the word 蠻 man, and of its synonyme 夷 E, as used by the Chinese officials with reference to foreigners? The way to settle the question is, not to translate it one way or the other ourselves, but to produce definitions employed by the Chinese, in order to shew the sense which they attach to the term.

The quotation from the Yuh-pein, adduced by Mr. Thoms to shew that the word 蠻 man is simply 南夷名 nan e ming, a name for the southern foreigners, proves nothing, unless it could be shewn that 夷 e means foreigners, without any thing disrespectful being implied thereby, it; but Mr. Thoms' own quotation from Soo-tung-poo, afterwards given, contradicts this idea.

The passage quoted from the Yh-king, stating that "300 *le* beyond, the people were denominated 蠻 man," may be seen in full, in my translation of the Shoo-king, p. 117. "To the distance of 500 *le* beyond was the wild tenure, 300 *le* of which was occupied by the 蠻 man, and 200 *le* by banished felons." From which we may infer that the *man* district was a sort of penal colony. The Chinese commentator on the above passage says, "蠻者硬頑弗率又甚於夷. The *man* people are stubborn and untractable, even more so than the 夷 E;" whom it was necessary, he says, "to bridle and restrain, because their laws and civilization were inferior to those of China."

The quotation from the Chow-le, where 蠻 man is explained by "縻 me, to bind, or lead as with a halter," is sufficiently indicative of the estimation in which the Chinese hold those whom they denominate 蠻 man.

The fourth quotation is a mistranslation. The real meaning is "going abroad to tranquillize the hundred 蠻 man."

On the fact of the word 蠻 man being a family name, Mr. Thoms remarks, "that it is one of the hundred family names from which the Chinese have descended; so that generally speaking one hundredth part of the inhabitants of all China, are named *man*, the very word that so greatly offends us Europeans."

Here we may observe,—1. That the family names of China, though called "a hundred" are not merely one hundred in number. The Imperial Dictionary, which gives *man* as a family name, gives *upwards of a thousand* of other characters as family names.—2. All the family names are not equally diffused: so that if it could be proved, that the families from which the present Chinese are descended were only one hundred, and the *man*-lites were one of them, it would not follow that they were equally numerous with the other clans, so as to form a hundredth part of the inhabitants of all China. As well might one infer that, because Thoms is a family name, the members of that family are equally numerous with the Smiths.—3. An intelligent Chinese, to whom the matter has been referred, says that he never heard nor read of any one whose surname was *man*.

In the 爾雅 Urh yay, the most ancient of the Chinese Dictionaries, the following explanation is given: "蠻者慢也. They are called 蠻 man because they are 慢 man," which means slow, remiss, negligent, disrespectful, rude, proud; see Morrison.

The plainest proof of the low estimation in which the Chinese hold those whom they call 夷 E and 狄 Teih is furnished by Mr. Thoms himself, from Soo-tung-poo, who says, "The good rules of the Government were of no avail as regards governing the *E* and *Teih* people, for these people having neither a sovereign nor nobles, they are all equal *like the brutes*. The ancient sovereigns knowing this, ruled them without fixed laws." The Italics are Mr. Thoms' own. The rulers of foreign states in the present day, who hold intercourse with the government of China, can best judge whether they would like to be denominated *E* and *Teih*, having neither sovereign nor nobles, and all equal like the brutes. If these be the characteristics of the E and Teih, we can only say that the modern European government that chooses to put up with such a designation deserves it.

Mr. Thoms says that "the term *man jin*, 'barbarian,' and that of Hung-maou-kwei, 'red hair devil,' have often been addressed by the Chinese to him, when speaking of Europeans; but as it was unaccompanied with any thing like contempt, either by gesture or pronunciation, no notice was taken of it." This reminds us of a man, alluded to by Punch, who was honoured with a prize, because he had been three times tossed by a bull in Smithfield, *and liked it*.

Mr. Thoms' observations, regarding the innocent meaning, or even laudatory sense in which Hung-maou-kwei may be taken, are too absurd to deserve notice.

W. H. MEDHURST.

Shanghae, March 15th, 1852.

PIRACIES, RIOTS, AND LYNCH LAW AT NINGPO.

(From Dr. Macgowan's *Note Book.)*

(Continued from No. 86.)

When all who had buttons to lose, from Governor Chang downwards, were most dismayed by the contumacy of the pirates, a riot occurred respecting the Salt Monopoly, which was so extensive and formidable that it might be termed an insurrection. The revenue occurring from the salt *gabelle* is so great, as to endear this form of taxation to all in power, but to the people it is peculiarly obnoxious, not only, because it materially enhances the cost of an article, essential to their existence, but on account of the great abuses attending its exaction. A Salt Commissioner at the provincial capital, commits the collection of this tax to contractors amongst whom the whole province is partitioned. The salt contractors are generally, capitalists, who have devoted themselves to this department of business, which requires peculiar qualifications, and which is of such a character that men of opulence seldom covet; the best informed natives can give no reliable information concerning the nature of the arrangement which they make with the Commissioner. That the system is cumbrous, is evident from the disproportionate expense of collecting the tax, compared either, with the original cost of the article, or with the amount that reaches the imperial treasury. At the salt works only a few miles distant from Ningpo, it is produced at from four to five cash per catty, while it cannot be purchased from licensed dealers for less than eighteen cash, fifteen of which make one cent. Out of this large profit, less than four cash falls to the government, the balance is retained by the contractor, whose expenses are always great. The proximity of Ningpo to the Salt-pans, renders an illicit traffic very facile, and it is only by keeping up a large establishment and by extreme vigilance that smuggling is repressed. The salt works are under the inspection of petty officers appointed by the Salt Commissioner, who levy a small tax on all that is consumed in the immediate neighbourhood. Thus, those who purchase from the inspectors procure the commodity at less than half the price, which is charged by the contractor to all who reside within his limits. A large district of country having a dense population, and near the city of Ningpo, has enjoyed the privilege of dealing with the salt inspectors, and it is in consequence of long continued efforts on the part of the contractor, encouraged and sustained by the authorities, to extend the monopoly to that place, that a series of riots extending over many years have occurred. A contractor, the late Mr. Kiáng, employed a large police force to repress the sale of salt brought directly from the works, which occasioned much discontent, and collisions became frequent between the police and the villagers. When any were discovered with salt in their possession which had not been purchased from the licensed pedlars, they were taken to the nearest of Mr. Kiáng's salt shops and tortured until redeemed by large sums of money. In this manner every year witnessed the death of many poor people who were tempted to engage in the private traffic, by the profits which it yielded. Mr. Kiáng licensed pedlars and his police at length carried oppression and insult so far, that six years ago the people rose and destroyed all his out-stations, put some of his agents to death, wounded others and scattered the rest. A year afterwards the attempt to introduce the monopoly into that quarter was again made with the aid of the civil and military authorities, but the people of each village organised themselves into bands and under the direction of a bold man named *Tsiang*, burnt down the new shops and defied the mandarins. Their success emboldened many to smuggle salt into the city and in a short time, the monopoly ceased to be profitable. Mr. Kiáng, who was an aged man did not long survive the last disaster, he died impoverished, partly owing to that, and partly to the unfortunate issue of a law-suit. His sons attempted for a while to carry on the business but were unsuccessful. Every effort was made by the authorities to place the *gabelle* on a firm footing, as their numerous proclamations in relation to it bear witness. One of these, issued by the Prefect, is mainly designed to suppress a practice which is common amongst the licensed pedlars, who it seems club together for raising the price of salt which says his worship, "Is an evil of great magnitude, inasmuch as its consumption is thereby lessened—both to the detriment of the revenue, and to the comforts of the people." He then details the trial and severe punishment of pedlars found guilty of this crime: and orders all pedlars to carry about their necks a tablet, indicating that they alone are permitted to sell salt, and the price which they shall charge.

In another, stringent prohibitions are issued against all who purchase from other than licensed dealers. And a third—denounces the adulteration of the article, with ashes, earth, nitre and the like, and forbids dealings at the salt-pans by other than authorized persons, under severe penalties. About this period the salt department throughout this, and the adjacent province of Kiangsu was in such confusion that the imperial commissioner Keying was sent hither on a special mission to restore order. The impulse thus given was soon felt in what the authorities consider the "infected district" east of Ningpo. Last year the monopoly was committed to an opulent merchant in one of the neighbouring cities, who for security was obliged to transfer his residence to Ningpo. Crafty attempts were gradually made to bring the eastern villages within the monopoly limits. Until recently it was thought that the people would eventually consent, but a few weeks since the herd of the last riot, collected a few men and led an attack upon some salt agents, whom they beat unmercifully, the same time seizing a boat load of salt. Orders were immediately given for the arrest of *Tsiang*, which like previous ones of the same description could not be carried into effect. Not long afterwards however, whilst smoking and drinking in a liquor shop he was set upon by a party of police and carried off in triumph to prison. The capture was reported to the governor, who expressed himself highly gratified, it was quickly reported to the people too who received the information very differently. The tocsin was instantly sounded. Messengers beating gongs were sent to every village, and a population of a hundred thousand was aroused to anger. After several conferences they resolved to demand the release of their champion or if that were denied to effect it by force. This determination was well known, indeed two days before it was put in force a placard was posted up in public places, summoning all who were "opposed to the establishment of salt shops, as well as to the imprisonment of *Tsiang* to meet on the 1st day of the ensuing month (Feby. 21st) in the forenoon, at the Great Parade Ground, there to await until the district magistrate came out to arrange matters."

On the morning appointed an immense concourse of country people crowded the parade ground, numbering, according to their own estimate forty thousand marshalled under small white flags, indicating their respective villages. Of these a large number came from compulsion, the leaders had threatened to burn every house which was not represented, and in some instances *women* appeared to answer for male members of the family, who were absent from home, or otherwise detained. It was not easy to understand how Chinamen manage their public meetings without the machinery of chairman, secretary—resolutions and the like,—but they are all dispensed with. When the meeting was organised, if that term be applicable, a deputation of aged men was sent to the Magistrates Court to "reason with the city father." The delegates were not only denied admittance, but received rough usage from the guards. A report was soon spread among their constituents that the magistrate had inflicted corporeal chastisement upon them, when forthwith they marched in a body to the Yamun or Court, drove away the guards broke into the prison, released *Tsiang*, and then entered the apartments of his worship the Chehien, intending to subject him to Lynch law in his own office. But the "city father" had escaped, having fled for shelter in the Prefect's Yamun. When they had done all the mischief they cared for in that place they crossed the city in admirable order, to the residence of Mr. Kiáng, to execute their threat of burning his house. None who have visited Ningpo will forget the beautiful residence and remarkable flower garden belonging to the family of the salt inspector. In the former were accumulated a great variety of curiosities and specimens of Chinese *vertu*; the latter, exhibited the perfection of Chinese gardening, being adorned with rocks, and grottoes, encircled by serpentine shady walks, and interspersed with pools of gold fish, and numerous grotesque objects. This elegant residence was surrounded by the mob who, after securing the person of the late contractor's brother, and allowing, the rest of the family to depart, empty handed, set fire to the whole establishment. Whenever anything was taken out except articles of food they were seized and thrown into the flames. Curiosities, costly furniture, splendid dresses and even silver if found in the possession of peraons coming out were treated in the same manner. The order which they observed, their cool determination to accomplish certain specific objects was admirable, however deplorable the mode of exhibition. Had they not imposed a restraint upon themselves, and had they committed excesses, there still would have been much to extenuate their proceedings. Resistance to established authority is an unpardonable crime only in those who are in the possession of their political rights, but, where suffrage is unknown and where petitions are unheeded, resistance often becomes a duty and is the only resource. If the charges which this model mob, preferred against the authorities and salt monopolists, are well-founded they are to be blamed rather, for not offering earlier resistance, as, continued submission to injuries is adapted to perpetuate wrong.

The governor was aware of the riot and sent a message to the colonel in charge, (the general having gone to intimidate the pirates) to collect the troops and disperse the mob; the latter declined compliance, except under written orders; on receiving which he mustered his force of "*tax eaters*," as the Chinese naïvely style the military and went through a formidable series of evolutions in a field about half a mile from the fire. These Chinese soldiers are, comparatively speaking very innocent creatures—sheep in wolves clothing, perfectly guiltless of harming any body, except by fright. Peace societies would not be called for if these amiable traits, characterised this profession in the West. Our colonel when he had been informed by his scouts that the fire was extinguished for want of fuel, and the mob, had retired, marched to the scene of devastation—and "made a thundering noise with gongs and guns." From thence he rode in a sedan at the head of his troops, marching them out at the Spiritual Bridge Gate, then back again into the city through the East Gate up Broadway and brought up in front of the Examination Hall, the temporary court of his excellency the governor. These military proceedings gave entire satisfaction to that functionary as indeed they did to the entire population; —"Least done soonest mended" being a received maxim.

The mob had carried off Mr. Kiáng, whom it was reported they had put to death. Those who were well acquainted with the Chinese, however, doubted the story, not that it was incredible in itself, but because as a general rule in China, one should believe only the hundredth part of what he hears and the half of what he sees. It soon became known that the prisoner was confined in the Stone Pool Temple, and after several days he was allowed to receive visits from his family. He was detained there several weeks, as long in fact as the peasantry chose to keep him, the authorities though they had a large body of troops at their disposal, not only dispersed about the city, but in encampments without the walls, dared make no demonstration for his rescue. They were in a dilemma, two members of the family of the rank of *Keujin* were on their way to the examinations at Pekin, by whom the burning of the house, and the kidnapping of Mrs. Kiáng would doubtless be reported to the imperial government. On the other hand, the sympathies of the whole city and of the military were with the villagers, who could not be subdued without calling out the Manchu troops at Hangchau and Chapú, which would have been acknowledging that the province was in rebellion. In this emergency recourse was had again to *hush-money*, which however was hard to raise, so much being required to sooth the pirates and their imperial master. Negociations were accordingly entered into with the insurgents for the release of their captive, and with the Kiáng family for indemnification. Whilst these were going on the villagers issued a declaration of their wrongs as an apology for their proceedings. From which we shall make some extracts—

"Manifesto of the people of the Eastern part of Ningpo district.—From the origin of the empire until the present dynasty, there have been salt-pans and salt-furnaces at the sea side, which, have served, above, to enrich the national exchequer, and below to nourish the people. The virtuous government of this blessed dynasty had hitherto favored us with immaculate rulers, and equitable laws, thus manifesting abounding goodness and overflowing excellence."

The paper then goes on to state that—

"Years ago it was decided by the imperial government that the inhabitants of this district should enjoy the privilege of buying salt at the works: and next that about fifty years ago Mr. Kiáng gradually usurped the monopoly. He established salt shops, enlisted above a thousand armed rascals, who paraded yellow flags in every direction, and entered people's houses, and when they found a little salt made much of it, bullying and making false accusations. If they merely discovered a handful, the owners were dragged in chains to their shop, where they would hang them—up by the *queue*, wrist, or thumbs, or beat them until they extorted money, so far even, as to make the sufferer willing to part with his estate, or sell his wife and children. When their prisoners were without money and without friends, they were either be beaten to death or crushed to death beneath millstones. Bystanders also, who would interfere would also receive stripes, and though their brothers were tortured to death they could only commiserate them by weeping. Once, a widow who was found carrying a basket of salt was taken by boat to the salt shop and violated by seven persons, extorting from her also several thousand cash. At another time a mother who had died was laid out in the hall, and when the son was absent to purchase articles for the funeral, they entered, and finding a few pounds of salt, carried the coffin to their shop and would not give it up until 30,000 cash were paid;—meanwhile the corpse putrified and could hardly be confined. There have been above eighty outrages of this description. Thousands and myriads of families have been angered, how can the chief of such mischief escape the visitation of Heaven! The sum of our injuries cannot be reckoned. Alas! Alas! He violently scattered to the winds and rain the decaying bones of Mr. Wang, to make place for his own remains! He destroyed the only male survivor of the Ching family, thus cutting off ancestral offerings! By connecting himself with corrupt officers and vile police men on the one hand, and with a set of blackguards and ruffians on the other, he was able to insult and abuse without cessation. From the prefect Le, he could get proclamations issued of any kind, and was to him as fangs and claws. The anger of the people runs mountains and the hatred of each one to the monopoly is as deep as the ocean. Has not every living soul of us got parents? Who of us has no brethren? When have they had merciful protection? In their slaughter how great has been the iniquity! Why! on account of these injured ones the very devils yell, and the gods [Kwei and Shin] roar again, whilst men's eyes are distressed and their hearts wounded at the spectacle. Though we had the luck to be born men in this flourishing world, yet are our lives dependent upon the detestable Kiáng clan! Is not this a painful business to think or talk about? Recently, thanks to the high authorities the monopoly has been taken from this clan, but they are nevertheless scheming with some low fellows to reopen salt shops amongst us, and they have had one of our number, *Tsiang*, beaten and imprisoned. We memorialized for his release but were unheeded. The repetition of these injuries we could not endure, and we therefore issue this notification in the hope that all benevolent men, and honorable gentlemen will excuse the affair, *i.e.* the burning of Kiáng's house."

The tortures said to be inflicted upon those engaged in what was pronounced an illicit traffic, are not overdrawn, as is well known to the residents of Ningpo generally. Men are often hung up by their hands, or thumbs, which are cruelly tied behind them, until they meet a lingering death. The desecration of a tomb by a member of the Kiáng family mentioned above, occasioned the pecuniary ruin of the whole of them, in consequence of prosecution brought against them in the courts. The guilty person was in prison for that offence when the English captured the city, the keepers of the prison joined in the general flight and the inmates all escaped.

It is believed that many hundreds have suffered death and many thousands have been ruined by the salt agents. The Chinese sometimes manifest a decided resistance to oppression not easily reconcileable with their natural character. I was once sent for to administer relief to a man at the district magistrates Yamun, who had at two blows amputated his left hand, rather than perform some work which was unjustly required of him. So the private salt dealers often suffered with the most determined resolution.

When negociations for the release of Mr. Kiáng had been completed with the villagers and he was set at liberty, the governor issued through the toutai a proclamation, in relation to the rioters, which is as long as a president's message, and cannot therefore, be given in full. After stating the case in general terms as brought before him in a memorial from the district magistrate, he gives a despatch which he had received from the governor on the same subject. His excellency says—

☞ See next page (140).

"After learning that *Tsiang* had been engaged in riots I ordered the apprehension of the culprit, whereupon the bad people of the eastern villages had the temerity to come in thousands for his rescue, entering the Yamun and causing a scuffle in the hall, and after releasing the criminal, marching to the residence of Mr. Kiáng, which they burnt, after taking him prisoner. Thus acting in contempt of the law, and with perverse feelings uniting like banditti, they show themselves to be a rebellious people, whom the laws of the empire cannot regard with favor. It incenses every body; and it matters not whether reference be had to leaders or followers, killing is too good for them. I have ordered the general, with all the land and naval officers to assemble several thousand picked soldiers to meet at my Yamun, with cannon, guns and every kind of fire implements and proceed to the apprehension or extermination of the whole body, in order to illustrate the majesty of the law. If they presume again to rely on their numbers, and offer resistance, the military shall make a thundering fire upon them, until they are annihilated,—they are not to be shown any pity."

The toutai, after quoting the above, refers to the burning of Mr. Kiáng's salt establishments and the execution by Lynch law of one of his agents named Wang, all of which was done under the direction of *Tsiang*, and then adds—

"Because the officers had not the strength to apprehend them and the case having been left in abeyance, they had grown bold, and so obstinately bad in wickedness as to go to the extreme of audacity and with several thousand men, to enter the city by broad day-light and riot without the least apprehension! Entertaining the governor's sentiments 'killing is too good for you,' I certainly ought to have followed his orders and have exterminated you as a caution to villains generally. But, considering that though the flags were borne on that occasion by the rascals indicated, there were above ten villages concerned, yet there are many villages in the same quarter which stood aloof, and further, that amongst those who entered the city, there were many who came under compulsion, there should be some distinction made."

In view of the danger of involving the innocent with the guilty and of "destroying gems, with rubbish," the toutai, says that he went before the governor and implored a respite for the villagers to allow them time to seize, bind, and bring in their leaders.—

"Thanks to his clemency," proceeds the proclamation, "the governor has allowed ten days, for you to procure pardon by, binding and delivering up your leaders. I cannot restrain the gratification, which on your account I feel at the governor's goodness. And though you have just shown your respect for the laws by releasing Mr. Kiáng, yet the culprit still remains to be given up, it behoves me therefore to make known that, absolutely, the local officers cannot as heretofore be dilatory in apprehending you, (particularly as the governor understands the whole case,) and that when we once come down upon you there will be no escaping the meshes of the net. Bethink yourselves of the governor's favor, and hasten to bring in *Tsiang* and the leaders of those villages that they may be tried and punished, within the ten days. This is an important matter. Yield prompt and trembling obedience. If they rally in thousands and presuming on their power force you into strife, then, you are to unite heart and strength and bring them before us. Why should you fear them? Moreover you can thereby escape present trouble, and avoid their oppressions in future, so that one single act will effect two good things. Seeing that you are stupidly ignorant, I try to save you and do not mind taking trouble about it. If you screen the villains and instead of delivering up the leaders, purchase substitutes, it would be a waste of feeling to delay sending the military to make an end of you!"

It is understood that before this proclamation was issued, the whole affair had been amicably arranged. The Kiáng family admitted that the outrage had been provoked and declined bringing their suit before the government. The villagers were not to be molested, in their rights at least for the present and Mr. Kiáng was set free. It was arranged further that if the case should be investigated at Pekin, that the requisite number of lives should be made up to answer the demands of justice. True, the Toutai expressly says that substitutes shall not be allowed, but that is recorded for appearance only, and not with the expectation that any will think him in earnest. Less than fifty dollars will at any time be a sufficient inducement for innocent men to lay down their lives to atone for the guilty. It is not long since, that in the neighbouring city of Funghwa, a fight took place between two religious processions in which a life was lost, but there were so many persons actively concerned in the murder that the crime could be fixed on none, nothing but life would satisfy the clan to which the deceased belonged and accordingly a poor man was hired to acknowledge the deed and to expiate the offence. The sum paid was thirty dollars. Happily for him the magistrate coveted the fee, got possession of it, liberated the prisoner and managed to put an end to the matter without any serious disturbance.

Nearly three weeks have elapsed since the last proclamation was fulminated, but no regard has been paid to it. No dealers licensed by the salt monopolist dare to appear in the infected district, and as for the hero *Tsiang*, he considers himself perfectly secure, the mandarins indeed would be sorry to see him brought before them in custody. After several weeks of painful turmoil the officers, soothed down all difficulties and enjoyed the new year in quiet. On new year's day the gayest visitors at the levee of the toutai were the *pirate* chiefs! Who were received with *marked* attention. Pu, the commander has gone, it is said to Canton to build some vessels by which he will be able to cope with any number of pirates. As not less than three hundred of the most daring escaped, it is probable they only want suitable leaders, to become formidable again. (*To be continued.*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 20	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Mar. 4	Opium	J. Matheson & Co.
,, 21	Palmetto	A. bark	282	Potter	San Francisco	Dec. 31	Ballast	Russell & Co.
,, 24	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Mar. 7	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 25	Old England	B. ship	502	Eves	Liverpool	Oct. 24	General	Shaw, Bland & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 22	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 22	Mangosteen	B. bark	383	Homen	Cowes for Or.	Tea, &c.	Turner & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Emperor of China,	London	485	Oct. 14	1,482,012	313,467	3,284	2,740	....
Sophie,	London	434	Nov. 11	716,500	89,065	437	100	....
Balmoral, (via Hongkong)	Liverpool	356	,, 13	2,821,469	94,728	....	....	....
Geelong,	London	392	,, 20	1,354,106	346,847	2,546	....	....
Celestial,	London	438	Dec. 8	3,139,550	73,757	1,592	700	....
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	,, 17	2,897,221	38,865	120	....	300

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Duke of Richmond	621	Mar. 9	B. bark	470	Barclay	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Nymph		Mar. 24	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Old England	622	Mar. 25	B. ship	502	Eves	Shaw, Bland & Co.		
Palmetto	200	Mar. 21	A. bark	382	Potter	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Reindeer	1	Mar. 7	Hw. bg	161	Morrison	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	San Francisco	To-day
Ruby	610	Jan. [illegible]	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sydney	Early
Solide	4	Mar. [illegible]	H. brig	238	Bryer	Smith, King & Co.	Hongkong	1st April

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassombhay Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,6[illegible]	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,700	616,[illegible]	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	[illegible]	167,135	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,337	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	[illegible]	190,753	534,026	466,720	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,300	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	158,900	198,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,843,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	[illegible],120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,38[illegible]	..
Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trelman*, and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
July	*Total*—In 10 Vessels,															5,004,425	2,923					145
Aug.	,, —In 9 ,,															3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
Sept.	,, —In 8 ,,															3,612,389	1,198				7½ pcls.	
Oct.	,, —In 11 ,,															4,880,027	2,850					95
Nov.	,, —In 7 ,,															3,112,493	2,396		13			41
Dec.	,, —In 5 ,,															2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza..	255	London													193,568	252			2 cases	7 cases	
,, 25	Prescott,	279	Liverpool													180,000					12 cases	
,, 28	Joshua Bates,	620	Liverpool													385,578	694					
Feb. 21	Heber,	434	London													524,300	169					
Mar. 24	Cathaya,	407	London													486,000						
,, 12	Pedlar, (for order	193	Falmouth													163,405						
,, 13	India,	573	London													438,866			163.74			
,, 17	John Bright,	591	London													[illegible]31,700	654					238
,, 22	Mangosteen,	383	Cowes f.O													344,940						

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Pieces	Silk. Cases	Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
Augt.	*Total*—In 3 Vessels,			429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept.	,, —In 4 ,,			280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct.	,, —In 5 ,,			515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov.	,, —In 6 ,,														3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec.	,, —In 6 ,,														3,423,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	86,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,300	49,800	452,100	591,100				
,, 21	Raduga (via Batavia	586	Boston												128,000				
,, 25	Gallego,	585	New York												409,600				
,, 31	Adelaide,	372	New York												408,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental,	476	Boston												518,700				
,, 19	Mandarin,	776	New York												726,800	1,825		17.60	
,, 19	Sea Witch,	907	New York												185,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep.	*Total*—In 1 Vessel															397,792				
Oct.	,, —In 5 ,,															1,147,152				
Nov.	,, —In 3 ,,															451,628				
Dec.	,, —In 3 ,,															432,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign,	204	Sydney													56,460				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													503,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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